Figure S1. Gastric cancer cells co-cultured with fibroblast culture-conditioned media and treated with curcumin. The IC_{50} values were determined. CAF, cancer-associated fibroblast.

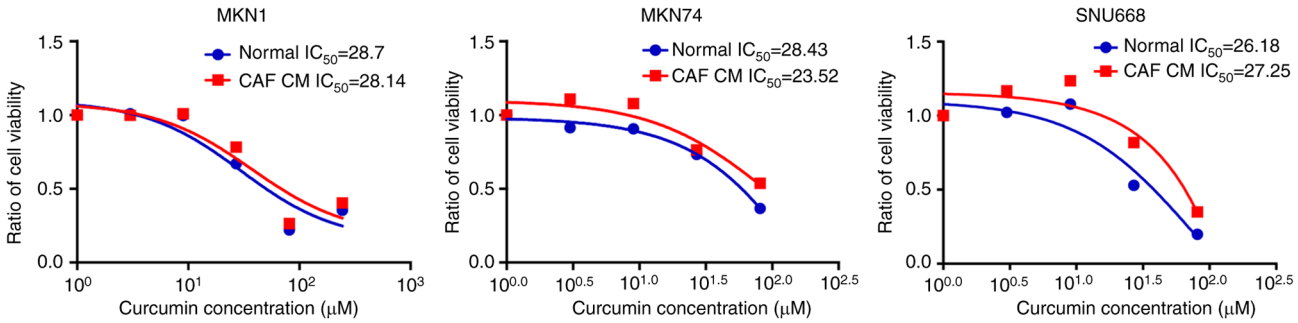

Figure S2. Western blot analysis showing the expression of indicated proteinsfollowing co-culture with CAFs and with/without curcumin in MKN1, MKN74 and SNU668 cells. Curcumin did not affect the expression of mTOR and AKT signaling pathways in gastric cancer cell lines. CAF, cancer-associated fibroblast.

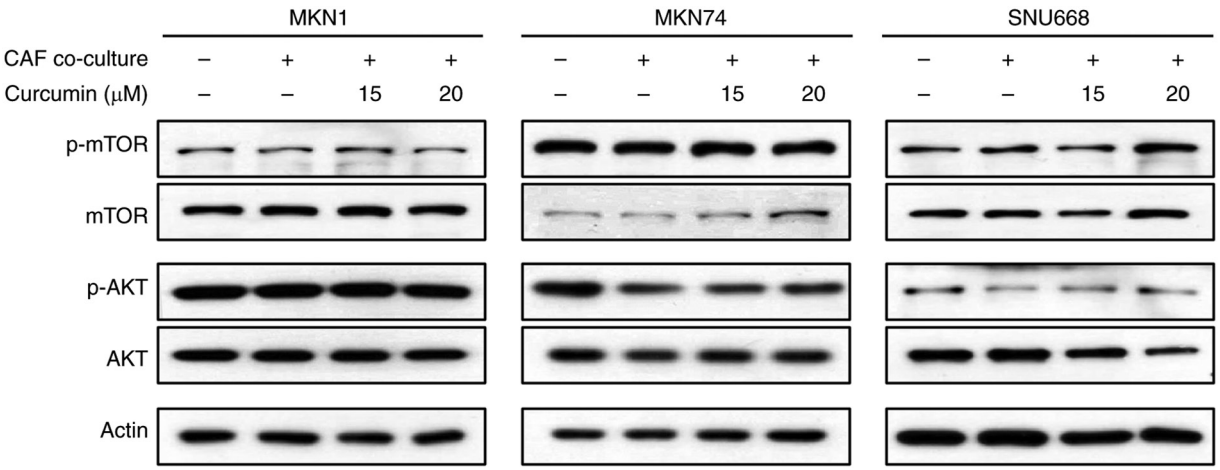

Figure S3. (A) Western blot analysis showing the expression of the indicated proteins in the lysates from MKN1, MKN74 and SNU668 cells following 5-FU treatment with/without cytokines and subsequent treatment with curcumin. Curcumin treatment did not decrease the phosphorylation levels of mTOR and AKT. (B) Western blot analysis showing the expression of indicated proteins following co-culture with CAFs and with/without STAT3 inhibitor in MKN1, MKN74 and SNU668 cells. STAT3 inhibitor treatment decreased the phosphorylation levels of JAK2/STAT3. (C) The viability of MKN1 and MKN74 cells was determined using cell viability assay following treatment with increasing concentrations of 5-FU and STAT3 inhibitor for 72 h. The IC_{50} values were also calculated. 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; CAFs, cancer-associated fibroblasts; JAK, Janus-activated kinase; STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3.

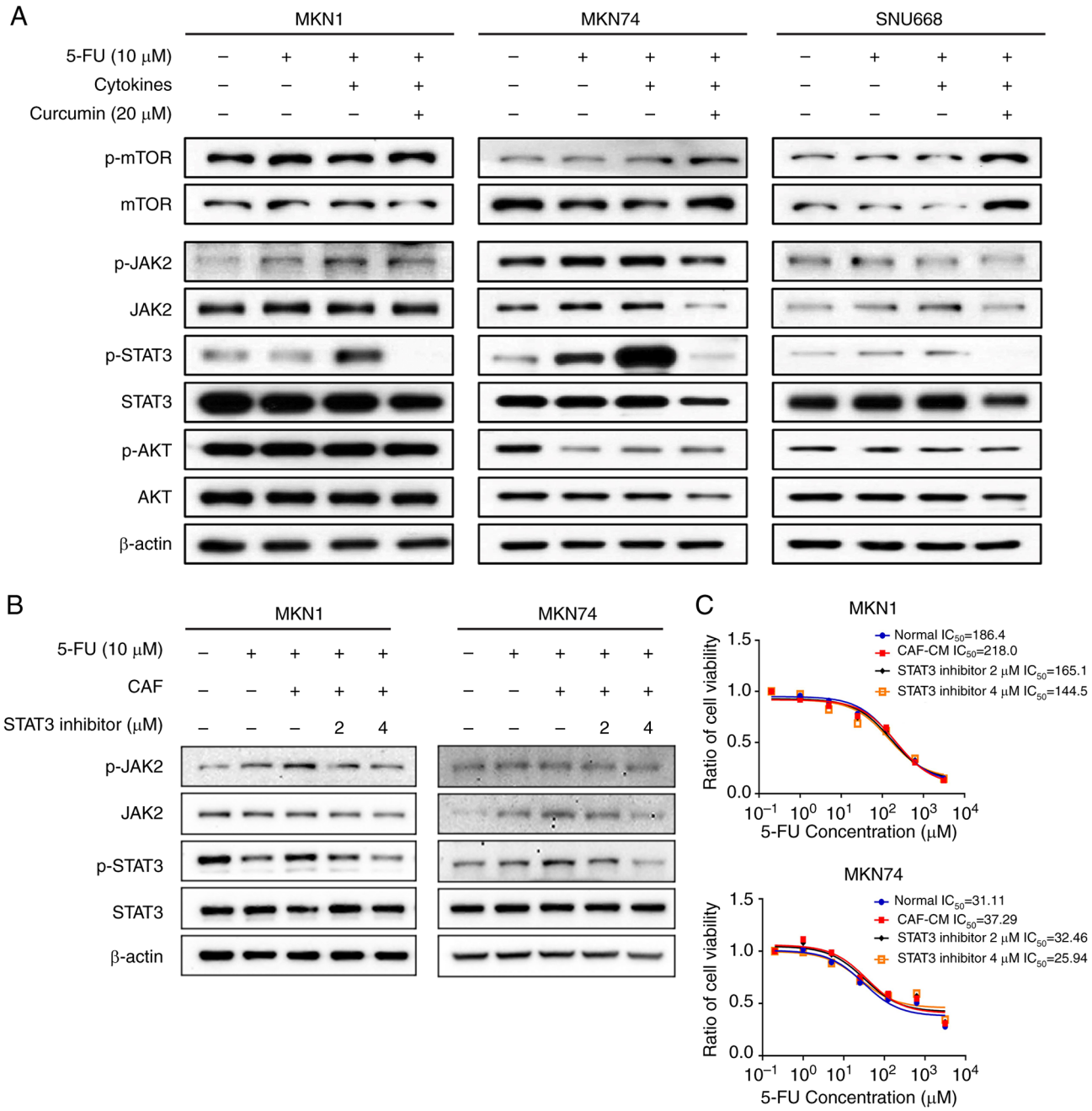

Figure S4. Line graph illustrating the changes in body weight among the three groups of mice. 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil.